MARVELLOUS REMED
For a Marvellous Age

OLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

The Grand External Remed
y the aid of a microscope we see millions of
openings on the surface of our bo
ough these this Ointment, when rubbed in
it is carried to any organ or inward part.
s of the Kidneys, Disorders of the Liver, a
ma, Coughs and Colds, are by its mea
ually cured. Every housewife knows th
ss through bone or meat of any thickne
healing Ointment far more readily penetrate
ugh any bone or fleshy part of the living body,
ng the most dangerous inward complaints, that
ot be reached by other means.

ipelas, Salt Rheum, and Scrofu
tic Humors.
remedy has ever done so much for the cure
eases of the Skin; whatever form it may
me, or this Ointment. No case of Erysipelas,
y, Sore Head, Scrofula, or Erysipelas ha
withstand its influence. The inventor has
elled over many parts of the globe, visiting the
ipal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giv
dvice as to its application, and has thus been
ans of restoring countless numbers to
h.

e Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and
Ulcers.
me of the most scientific surgeons now rely
y on the use of this wonderful Ointment,
having to cope with the worst cases of sores,
ds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors,
ssor Holloway has, by command of the Al
overnments, despatched to the hospitals of
art, large shipments of this Ointment, to be
under the direction of the Medical Staff, in
orst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer,
ular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the
s, even of 20 years' standing.

Piles and Fistulas.
ese and other similar distressing complaints
e effectually cured by this Ointment be well
ed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise
wing the printed directions around each pot.

k the Ointment and Pills should
be used in the following cases:

ons,	Piles	Sprains	
	Rheumatism	Scalds	
ad Hands	Salt Rheum	Swelled Glands	
ands	Skin Diseases	Stiff Joints	
ns	Sore Legs	Ulcers	
	Sore Breasts	Venereal Sores	
ago	Sore Heads	Wounds of a	
rial Erup-	Sore Throats	kinds.	
	Sores of all kinds		

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Hol-
y, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and
ad, London, and by all respectable Druggists
ealers of Medicines throughout the United
s, and the civilized world in Pots, at 25 cts.
ents, and $1 each.
There is a considerable saving by taking the
sizes.
B. Directions for the guidance of patients in
disorder are affixed to each Pot.
18'56. cowdaw 1

GREAT
erican and Foreign Office,
—FOR—
ecuring Patents for Inventions.
CY FOR BUSINESS WITH THE U. S. PA-
TENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

R. H. EDDY,
76 State Street, opposite Kilby St.,
BOSTON.
PORTANT INFORMATION TO INVEN-
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to present advantages in applying for pa-
superior to those offered inventors by oth-
as made arrangements, whereby, on pa-
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e has abundant reason to believe, and that
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All necessity of a journey to Washin
rocure a patent, and the usual great del
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rs of the claims of an patent furnished
r. Assignments recorded at Washington
secured in Great Britain, France, and ot
n countries, through agents of the high
pectability.
R. H. EDDY, *Solicitor of Patents,*

TESTIMONIALS.
the time I occupied the office of Commissioner
it H. EDDY, Esq., of Boston, did transact
at Office an Solicitor for patents in that capacity. The
ility, position acting in that capacity, who he
ntinue before the Patent Office, and those who
ve employed it with much skill, fidelity, and ex-
gard Mr. Eddy as one of the most talented and
ul Patent Solicitors in the United States, and
ommend to assuring inventors that they cannot
erson in whose competent and trustworthy, and
able of putting their applications in a form to ob-
them as early and favorable consideration at the
Office.
EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents."

(From the present Commissioner.)
se, D. C., 1855.—During the time I have held the
ointment of Patents E. H. Eddy, Esq.,
has been extensively engaged in the transaction
ss with the Office, as Solicitor. He is thoroughly
ainted with the law, and the rules of practice
garded him as one of the most capable and
practitioners with whom I have had official in-
CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.
6 Sept. 7, 1855 sawdaw1y

ity Land Warrants
BOUGHT,
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
paid by
H. MACE.
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ffice in Baldwin's Brick Block, Bangor.
will furnish information in regard to
of *Sales* in the West, and he is also pre-
locate Warrants upon the most reasona-
s.
r. Mch. 21, 1856 tf 82

COLOMBA,
. Morrisset, a Picture of Coreless life and
manners, Barnes, 1 vol., received by
F. F. DURRIE.

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1856. VOLUME XXII.....NUMBER 291.

THE BANGOR
DAILY WHIG & COURIER,
IS PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
In EXCHANGE BLOCK, East end of Kenduskeag Bridge, at Five Dollars a year,
WHEELER & LYNDE, Proprietors,
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THE BANGOR COURIER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
at the Office of the Daily Whig and Courier, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year in advance; or Two Dollars a year if not paid in advance.

☞ Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. The Publishers will not hold themselves responsible for no error that may occur, beyond the amount obtained for the advertisement.

☞ These papers are filed and may be seen free of charge at *Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London*, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for these Papers.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS,
Such as Posters, Shop Bills, Programmes, Circulars, Bill of Fare, Blank Notes, Bill Heads, Bank Checks, Way Bills, Town Blanks, Business Blanks, Labels, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, &c. &c.,
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.
WM. H. WHEELER. JOHN H. LYNDE.

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☞ V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions.

☞ Office—Boston, Scollay's Building, Court-st.
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Philadelphia, corner Third and Chestnut-sts.

☞ JOHN BURRILL, 36 Kilby street, Boston, is our agent.

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The Attention of Gentlemen
Is invited to a LARGE STOCK of
NEW GOODS!
FOR NICE CUSTOM TRADE.
Just Received at the
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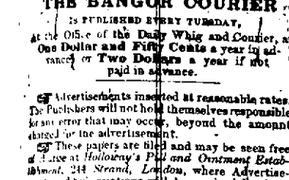

Our 3d Large Stock
This season, of Super German, French, and English BROADCLOTHS, (Black and in colors); Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres, French Fancy Doeskins, new and desirable styles.

For Fall and Winter Wear.
OVER COATINGS, in Pilot, Beavers, Devonshire Kerseys, West of England heavy Cloths for Surtouts, and a variety of other kinds of Over Coatings.
RICH SILK VELVET VESTINGS, Grenadine Silk, Satin, and Embroidered Vestings—Stylish styles. Also, a Large Stock of TRIMMING GOODS to match.

Our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is now in the charge of
Mr. N. C. Hellenbrand,
Who has had unparalleled success in Cutting, never having lost the sale of a Coat or had to take it back and make a second—giving an easy fit, in all parts alike.
Cloths brought in will be made up in the best manner, and warranted to fit. Also, Garments Cut to be made out.

OUR STOCK OF
READY MADE
CLOTHING
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,
—now consisting of—
Over Coats and Sartouts,
Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks, Pea-Jackets, &c.
Pants, Cassimere, Velvet, Satin, and all kinds.
Vests, Silk and Fancy Pants—all styles & grades.
Boys' Reefing Jackets, in Pilot, Green, and Plaid.
Shirts and Drilling Overhauls, Frocks, &c.
Ladies' Traveling Shawls.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers.
Red Blue and Gray Flannel do.
Socks and Mittens.
Fine Buckskin, Kid, and other style Gloves.
Hosiery, Dickeys, Hdkfs, Suspenders, &c.

Youths' & Boys' Clothing.
Over Coats for boys, Sack and Frock do—Vests, Pants, Jackets, and Suits of all sizes and qualities—
Together with other Goods too numerous to mention, will be sold Cheap for Cash, at Whole or Retail.
☞ Purchasers will do well to call, before purchasing elsewhere, at the L Store, corner State and Exchange streets.
E. C. SMART.
apr27

THEODORE PAINE,
DEALER IN
Long and Short Lumber,
14 CITY POINT—BANGOR.
Orders attended to. Doors, Sash, Blinds, Clear and Fence Bannisters, on hand and made to order.
apr28 2awdawtf

Health to the Babies.
JUST RECEIVED a new lot of Willow Wagons, Chairs, and Cradles, at
I. W. GOODHUE'S,
No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.
apr15

Old Papers for sale at this office.

Spring and Summer Styles,
1856.
Mrs. H. Jordan,
NO. 48 MAIN STREET,
Having just returned from New York, where, from her long and extensive acquaintance and business connections, she has the very best facilities for purchasing desirable Goods, now offers to the notice of the ladies of Bangor a Rich and Fashionable Stock of *Straw and Silk Millinery & Fancy Goods*, of the latest Paris styles, from several of the first Millinery establishments in New York.

Silk and Straw Hats,
Of the most beautiful styles, and with rich and elaborate trimmings, adapted to the present and coming fashions, and to all ages.

Mourning Bonnets
Of the latest fashions and appropriate styles, received from Paris.
An extensive and beautiful assortment of French and other ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, new and rich. Among them are Mourning Flowers, of very rare and beautiful descriptions.
Elegant STRAW TRIMMINGS, LACES, and other fashionable and desirable Bonnet Goods.
RIBBONS in the richest and most attractive varieties.
All of which, with other goods in my line, will be sold at extremely low prices.

Repairing and Cleansing Bonnets and Hats.
Mrs. Jordan has had far greater experience in this branch of the business than any other person in town, and has constantly given it her vigilant and prompt attention. She has every convenience for doing the work as it should be done, and can assure the ladies of Bangor who may favor her with a call, that she does her work in the line in superior style and at the lowest prices.
may6

At Franklin Street
Carriage Depot!
On Hand and For Sale
—AT—
LOWEST PRICES,

Chaise, Carryalls, Wagons, Top and Open Buggies, Gigs, and Wheels of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber; Cut and Bent Felloes; Hubs, Turned and Sawed Spokes, of all sizes; Side and Elliptic Springs, and Axles of all sizes.
Team, Express, Porter, and Peddle
WAGONS,
and all kinds of CARRIAGE,
Made and Repaired
TO ORDER.
☞ In consequence of my necessity to raise money, I will sell my large stock on hand AT COST.
☞ REPAIRING, of all kinds, done for Cash lower than any other establishment in Maine.
☞ Those who wish to purchase a Carriage, or Stock, will please give me a call.
B. N. THOMS.
Bangor, March 8, 1856 tf

Timothy T. Cates,
GAS FITTER,
Having taken a shop at.....
No. 27 West Market Square,
Over the Gas Co's Office, is prepared to do all kinds of PIPING entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.
☞ Orders from the country for Steam or Water Pipes accompanied by draft, will meet with prompt attention.
☞ All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
.....References.....
FRANKLIN MUZZY, FOGG & WIGGINS, UPTON & INGALLS, S. P. STICKNEY & CO. SAMUEL LARRABEE, CHARLES SAWTELLE, THOMAS THICKET, WOOD & BISHOP.

DRY LUMBER
FOR SALE AT
Norcross & Co's Lumber Yard,
City Point,-----Bangor.
THE subscribers have on hand and for sale a large stock of DRY LUMBER, of all kinds and dimensions, which they will dispose of in any quantity desired. Among their stock may be found
Southern Hard Pine,
Short Lumber, from one to two inches of every description. Also
Doors, Blinds, and Sashes.
JESSE NORCROSS & CO.
Bangor, Feb. 1, 1856 tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having taken the Stall No. 9, NORUMBEGA MARKET, and formed a copartnership under the name of
SARGENT & WHITE,
Will carry on the
Meat and Provision Business,
and will keep constantly on hand
Fresh and Salt Meats
OF ALL KINDS,
Poultry and Game,
and all the variety usually found in such establishments, at the best the market affords.
☞ Articles delivered promptly to customers.
☞ No pains will be spared to give satisfaction.
.....REMEMBER.....
Stall No. 9 Norumbega Market
B. K. SARGENT,
S. WHITE.
April 1 3m

Flower and Vegetable
GARDEN SEEDS!
JOHN POMFRET
Has just received a choice lot of Flower Seeds from a celebrated Seed-store in Connecticut, comprising all the most valuable and popular, as well as a variety of NEW and RARE KINDS.
.....ALSO.....
On hand a very large lot of Flower Seeds, of his own raising, which he warrants pure and good.—These Seeds will be sold
10 PAPERS FOR 25 CENTS.
GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,
Just RECEIVED a new lot of Willow Wagons, Chairs, and Cradles, at
I. W. GOODHUE'S,
No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.
apr15

such as Verbenas, Rose Bushes, Geraniums, &c., &c. Pansies, a choice lot.
Also, in their season, Tomato Plants, Cabbage Plants, &c.
☞ HARDY ROSES, including Cabbage and Moss Roses.
apr15

☞ IMPORTANT
To Ship-Builders, and others using Copper Fastenings.
The subscriber is now prepared to furnish
E. G. POMEROY'S
PATENT COPPER-COATED IRON SPIKES, BOLTS, DECK BOLTS, COPPERED SHEET IRON,
With all kinds of FASTENINGS used for Ships, from the only manufactories in the United States—C. & J. MARSHALL, Newport, Del.—superior in strength, and at about ONE-HALF the cost of Copper Fastenings.
Orders sent to TRAIN & PHIPPS, No. 41 Commercial Street, Boston, or to the subscriber, (who is the only Agent for their sale and manufacture in the New England States,) will meet with prompt attention.
Samples sent to order, with certificates from A. A. HAYES, Assayer to the State of Massachusetts, also of Committee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and of those who have used and are using the Fastening.

[Copy of a Letter.]
BALTIMORE, Jan. 8, 1856.
Messrs. C. & J Marshall—Gentlemen: At the request of your Agent, in Baltimore in regard to our opinion and experience of your copper coated spikes, &c., without hesitation, say we believe them the best substitute for copper yet introduced, and better fastening for ships, inasmuch as you have the strength of iron with the preservative qualities of copper.
We have used some of your Spikes in old vessels as a substitute for copper, and have had occasion to draw them out a year afterwards, and found them with the coating as fine as when they were driven, and with no appearance of oxidation.
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN D. FARDY & BRO.

For further information apply to
WILLIAM ROWERS.
Bangor, April 2, 1856

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ALL PERSONS who desire to obtain full and reliable information respecting *SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES*—their peculiarities, capabilities, advantages, sizes, improvements, the kind of working, means of procuring them, and all other particulars—can do so by applying at our office,
No. 323 Broadway, New York,
by letter or in person, for
I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE.
This paper is devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interest. Copies will be supplied gratis to all interested.
N. B.—The unparalleled success of our Sewing Machines has induced several fraudulent imitations of them, besides numerous infringements of our patents—of which we own sixteen. Suits for the infringement of our patents have recently been decided in our favor in the U. S. Circuit Courts in New York and New Jersey. In these suits the great principle of
Holding down the Fabric to be Sewed to the Surface of the Machine, by a yielding pressure,
which is used in all Sewing Machines—has been fully established. The Wheeler & Wilson, and the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines in wealing each infringe three distinct patents owned by us. We have suits against them in several of the U. S. Courts, which will soon be tried. We hereby caution the public not to buy any infringing Machines, as they can be compelled by law to stop using them, and to pay costs and damages.
☞ Local Agents wanted to make sales of our improved sewing machines. To persons properly qualified for the business, a rare opportunity for profitable and pleasant employment is offered.
New and improved machines exchanged on liberal terms for old machines of every kind.
I. M. SINGER & CO.
Principal Office 323 Broadway, N. Y.
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Fruit and Ornamental
TREES,

Consisting of those varieties of Apple and Plum Trees best adapted to the climate. Also, Horse Chesnut and Weeping Willows, for sale at
The Harlow Nursery,
CENTRE STREET.

Whig and Courier.

LITTLE FLOY;
OR
HOW A MISER WAS RECLAIMED

Of all the houses which Martin Kendrick owned, he used the oldest and meanest of his own habitation. It was an old tumbled down building on a narrow street, which had already lived out more than its appointed term of service and was no longer fit to cumber the ground. But the owner still clung to it, the more, perhaps, because as it stood there in its desolation, unsightly and weather beaten, it was no unfit emblem of himself.

Martin, the miser! Years of voluntary privation such as in most cases follows only in the train of the extremest penury, had given him the claim to the appellation. It might be somewhat inconsistent with his natural character that, with the exception of the one room which he occupied, the remainder of the large house was left tenantless. After all that it was not so difficult to account for. He could not bear the idea of having immediate neighbors. Who knows but they might seize the opportunity afforded by his absence, and rob him of the gains of many years, which, distrusting banks and other places of deposit, he kept in a strong box under his own immediate charge.

Martin had not always been a miser. No one ever becomes so at once, though doubtless the propensity to it is stronger in some than in others. Years ago—so many, that at this time the recollection only came to him dimly, like the faint sound of an almost forgotten tune—years ago when the blood of youth poured its impetuous current through his veins, he married a fair girl whose life he had shortened by his dissipated habits, and the indifference and even cruelty to which they led.

The day of his wife's death the last remnant of the property which he inherited from his father escaped from his grasp. These two events, either of which brought its own sorrow, completely absorbed him. The abject condition to which he had reduced himself was brought vividly to his mind, and he formed a sudden resolution, rushing as will sometimes happen, from one extreme to the other, that as prodigal as his past life had been, that which succeeded should be sparing and penurious in the same degree, until, at least, he had recovered his losses, and so far as fortune went was restored to the same position which he had occupied at the commencement of his career.

But it is not for man to say, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. He who himself up body and soul to one engrossing passion, and at the end of a limited time wean himself from it.

Habit grows by what it feeds on. It was not long before the passion of acquisition acquired a controlling influence over the mind of Martin Kendrick. He reached the point which he prescribed for himself, but it stayed him not. Every day his privations, self imposed though they were, became more pinching, his craving for gold more insatiable. Long ago he had cut himself off from all friendly intercourse—all the pleasures and amenities of social intercourse. He made no visits save to his tenants, and those only on quarter days. Nor were these visits of an agreeable character to those favored with them, for Martin was not a merciful landlord. He inexorably demanded the utmost farthing that was his due, and neither sickness nor lack of employment had the power for a moment to soften his heart or delay the execution of his purpose. His mind was drawn into itself, and like an uncultivated field, was left to all the barrenness of desolation. Such is always the case when the man by his own acts shuts himself out from his kind, foregoes their sympathy and kind offices, and virtually says, I am sufficient unto myself.

Martin had one child a girl, named Florence. At the time of the death of her mother, she was but six years of age. He loved her, perhaps, as much as it was in his power to love any one, and as long as she remained with him he did not withdraw himself entirely from human companionship. But at the age of seventeen years she became acquainted with a young man—a mechanic—in whose favor her affections were enlisted. He proposed for her hand, but her father, in whom love of gold was strong, on account of his poverty drove him with scorn from his door.

The young man was not to be baulked thus. He contrived to meet Florence secretly, and after a while persuaded her to forsake her home and unite her fortune with his—with the less difficulty, since that home afforded but few attractions to one of her age. Her father's indignation was extreme. All advances toward reconciliation on the part of the newly wedded pair were received with the bitterness of scorn, which effectually prevented their repetition. From that time Martin Kendrick settled down into the cold apathetic and solitary existence which has been described above. Gradually the love of gain blotted out from his memory the remembrance of his children whom he never met. They had removed from the city, though he knew it not, and the total want of interest which he displayed respecting them, discouraged any idea they might have entertained of intruding him.

'It's a cold night,' quoth Martin to himself, as he sat before the last glimmering which could be decently called a fire in the apartment which he occupied. He cast a wistful glance toward a pile of wood which lay beside the grate. He lifted one stick and poised it for a moment, and glancing meanwhile, at the fire, as if he was debating in his mind whether he had better place it on. He shook his head, however, as if it were too great a piece of extravagance to be thought of, and softly laid it back. He then moved his chair nearer to the fire, as if satisfied that this would produce the additional warmth without the drawback of expense.

It was indeed a cold night. The chill blasts swept with relentless vigor through the streets, sending travelers home with quickened pace, and causing the guardians of the public peace, as they stood at their appointed stations, to wrap their overcoats more closely about them. On many a hearth the fire dazed brightly in composed defiance of their insidious visitor who haunts the abodes of opulence, but forces his unwelcome entry into the habitations of the poor.

A chill, lonely one, was roaming through the streets. Every gust de it swept along chilled her through and through, and at length, unable to go farther she sunk down at the portal of Martin Kendrick's dwelling. Extreme cold gave her courage, and with trembling hand she lifted the huge knocker. It fell from her nerveless grasp, and the unwonted sound penetrated into the room where Martin sat cowering over his feeble fire.—He was startled—terrified even—as this sound came to his ears echoing through the empty rooms in the old house.

Who can it be? Robbers?' thought he, as he walked to the door. 'I will will wait and see if it be repeated.'

It was repeated.

'Who is there?' he exclaimed, in a somewhat tremulous voice, as he stood with his hand upon the latch.

'It's me,' said a low, shivering voice from without.

'And who's me.'

'Floy, little Floy,' was the answer.

'And what do you want here at this time of night?'

'I am freezing. Let me come in and sit by the fire, if only for a moment. I shall die in it if I am so cold.'

The old man deliberated.

'You're sure you're not trying to get in after my money—what little I have? There isn't anybody with you, is there?'

'No one. There's only me. O, sir, do let me in! I am so cold!'

The bolt was cautiously withdrawn, and Martin opening a crack, peered fourth suspiciously. But the only object that met his gaze was a little girl, of ten years of age, crouching on the steps in a way to avail herself of all the natural warmth she had.

'Will you let me come in?' said she, imploringly.

'You had better go somewhere else. I haven't much of a fire. I don't keep much, it burns out fuel so fast. You had better go where they keep better fires.'

'O, sir, the least fire will relieve me so much, and I haven't strength to go any farther.'

'Well, you may come in—if you're sure you haven't come to steal anything.'

'I never steal; it's wicked.'

'Umph! Well, I hope you'll remember it. This is the way.'

He led her into a little room which he occupied. She sprang to the fire, little inviting as it was, and eagerly spread out both hands before it. She seemed actually to drink the heat, scanty as it was, so welcome did it prove to her chilled and benumbed limbs.

A touch of humanity came to the miser, or perhaps his own experience to the cold stimulated him to the act, for, after a few moments deliberation, he took two sticks from the pile of fuel, and threw them upon the fire. They crackled and burnt, diffusing for a time a cheerful warmth about the apartment. The little girl looked up gratefully, and thanked him for what she regarded as an act of kindness to herself.

'Fuel's high, very high, and it takes a fearful quantity to keep the fire going.'

'But what a pleasant fire it makes,' said the little girl, as she looked at the flames curling aloft.

'Why, yes,' said Martin, in a soliloquizing tone, 'it is comfortable, but it wouldn't do to have it burn so bright. It would ruin me completely.

'Then you are poor?' said the little girl, looking about the room. The furniture was scanty, consisting only of the most indispensable articles, and those of the cheapest kind. These had been all picked up at second hand stores for little or nothing.

It was no wonder that little Floy asked the question. Nevertheless, the miser looked suspiciously at her as if there was some covered meaning in her words. But she looked so openly and frankly at him, as quite to disarm any suspicion he might entertain.

'Poor?' at length he answered. 'Yes I am, or should be if I plunged into extravagant living and expenses. Every kind; and he looked, half regretfully at the sticks which had burned out, and were now smouldering in the grate.

'Well, and Floy, I am poor, too, and so were father and mother. But I think I am poorer than you, for I have no home at all, no house to live in and no fire to keep me warm.'

'Then where do you live?' asked the miser.

'I don't live anywhere,' said the child simply.

'But where do you stay?'

'Where I can. I generally walk about the streets in the day time, and when I feel cold I go into some store to warm myself.—They don't always let me stay long. They call me ragged, and a beggar, I suppose,' she continued, casting a glance at her thin dress, which in some places was torn and dirty from long wearing. 'I suppose it's all true but I can't help it.'

'Where do you think of going to-night?' asked Martin, abruptly.

'I don't know. I haven't any place to go to, and it's very cold. Won't you let me stay here?' asked the child imploringly. The miser startled.

'How can you stay here? Here's only one room, and this I occupy.'

'Let me lie down on the floor anywhere. It will be better than to go out into the cold streets.'

The miser paused. Even he, callous as his heart had become, would not willingly thrust out a young girl into the street, where, in all probability, unless succor came, she would perish from the severity of the weather.

After a little consideration, he took the fragment of a candle which was burning on the table, and bidding Floy follow him, led the way into a room near by, which was quite destitute of furniture, save a small cot bed in the corner. It had been left there when Martin Kendrick first took possession of the house, and had remained undisturbed ever since. A quilt which, though tattered, was still thick and warm, was spread over it.

'There,' said Martin, pointing it out to Floy, who followed him closely, 'there is a bed. It hasn't been slept on for a great many years, but I suppose it will do as well as any other. You can sleep there if you want to.'

'Then I shall have a bed to sleep in,' said Floy, joyfully. 'It is sometime since I slept on anything softer than a board or perhaps a rug.'

Martin was about to leave her alone, when he chanced to think that the room would be dark.

'You can undress in the dark, can't you?' he inquired. 'I haven't got but one light.—I can't afford to keep more.'

'O, I shan't take my clothes off at all,' said the young girl. 'I never do.'

She got into bed, spread the quilt over her, and was asleep in less than five minutes.

Martin Kendrick went back to his room. He did not immediately retire to bed, but sat for a few minutes pondering on the extraordinary chance, for in his case it was certainly extraordinary, which had thrown a young girl as it were under his protection, though but for a limited time. He was somewhat bewildered, so unexpected had the event happened, and could scarcely even now realize that it was so.

But the warning sound of a neighboring church clock, as it proclaimed midnight, interrupted the train of his reflections, and he prepared for bed, not neglecting, so strongly was the feeling of suspicion implanted in him, to secure the door by means of a bolt. When he awoke, the sun was shining through the window of his room. He had hardly dressed himself, when a faint knock was heard at the door of his room. Opening it a little way, he saw Floy standing before him.

'What, you here now?' he inquired.

'Yes. Where should I go? Besides I did not want to unlock the front door without your permission.'

'That is quite right,' said Martin. Some one who was ill disposed might have entered and stolen, that is, if he could have found anything worth taking.'

'And now, sir, if you please, I'll make your bed,' said the child entering the room. 'I've made the one I slept in.'

Martin looked on without a word, while Floy taking his silence for assent, proceeded to roll back the clothes, shake the bed vigorously, and then spread them over again.—Espying a broom at the corner of the room, she took it and swept up the hearth neatly. She then glanced toward the miser who had been watching her motions, as if to ascertain whether they met with his approval or not.

'So you can work,' said he after a pause.

'O yes, mother used to teach me! I wish,' said she, after a while, brightening up as if struck with a new idea, 'I wish you would let me stay here. I would make your bed, take care of your room, and keep everything so. Besides I could get your dinners.

'Stay with me! Impossible. I don't have such things, besides I couldn't afford it.'

'I won't cost you anything,' said Floy, earnestly. 'I know how to earn, and when I am not doing something for you, I can sew for money, and give it to you.'

This idea seemed to produce some impression on the miser's mind.

'But how do I know,' said he, a portion of his old suspicion returning, 'how do I know but you will steal off some day, and carry something with you?'

'I never steal,' said Floy, half indignantly; 'besides I have no place to go to if I should leave here.'

This was true, and Martin considering that it would be against her interest to injure him in any such way, an argument which weighed more heavily than any protestations on her part would have done, at length he said:

'Well, you may stay, at least a while. I suppose you are hungry. There's a loaf of bread in the closet. You may eat some of it, but don't eat too much. It's—it's hurtful to eat too much.'

'When will you be home to get some dinner?' asked the child.

'About noon. Perhaps I will bring some sewing for you to do.'

'O, I hope you will! It will seem so nice not to be obliged to be walking about the streets, but to be seated in a pleasant room sewing.'

When Martin came home at noon, instead of finding the room cheerless and cold as had been wont, the fire was burning brightly, diffusing a pleasant warmth about the apartment. Floy had set the table in the centre of the room, with some difficulty, it must be confessed, for it was rickety and would not stand even, owing to one of the legs being shorter than the rest. This however she had remedied by placing a chip under the deficient member. There was no cloth on, for this was an article which Martin did not number among his possessions. Floy had substituted two towels, which, united covered perhaps half of the table.

A portion of the loaf, for there was but one, she had toasted by the fire and this had been placed on a separate plate from the other.—On the whole, therefore, though it was far from being a sumptuous repast, everything looked clean and neat, and thus alone added increased zest to the appetite. At least, Martin felt more of an appetite than usual, and between them the two despatched all that had been provided.

'Is there any more bread in the closet?' asked Martin.

'No,' said Floy, 'it is all gone.'

'Then I must bring some home when I return to supper.'

'I have been thinking,' said Floy, hesitatingly, 'that if you would trust me to do it, and would bring home the materials I would make some bread, and that would be cheaper than buying it, and besides it would give me something to do.'

'What,' asked Martin, as he looked at her with an air of surprise. 'Do you know how to make bread? How came a child like you to learn?'

'Mother used to be sick a good deal,' said Floy, 'and was confined to her bed, so that she could do nothing herself. She used to direct me what to do, and after a while I come to know how to cook as well as she.'

'Well, what shall I have to bring home,' asked the miser, whom the hint of its being cheaper had enlisted in favor of the plan.

'Let me see,' said Floy, as she sat down, and began to reflect. 'There's flour and saleratus, and salt. But we've got the salt, so you need not get that. Show me some dress pattern,' she continued. Two different ones were chosen. Martin paid for them.

'Can you direct me,' he inquired, 'to any good dry goods store?'

'Yes, I can,' said Floy, 'for I have often been there with mother.'

He led the way into a dry goods store.

'Have you any warm shawls suitable for a little girl?' he inquired. He selected one and paid for it. 'Show me some dress patterns,' he continued. Two different ones were chosen. Martin paid for them.

'Can you direct me,' he inquired, 'to any good grocers and provision stores?'

The clerk had at first been inclined to laugh at the old man, whose attire though warm, was no better looking than Floy's, but the promptness with which he had paid for his purchases, and the glimpse which had been obtained of a well filled pocket book, inspired him with a feeling of respect, and he readily complied with his request.

Now,' said Martin cheerfully to Floy, 'we will have you a little better dressed, so that you need not fear the cold.'

'I am sure,' said Floy gratefully, 'that I am much obliged, and I don't know how I can repay you.'

'You have already,' said the old man with feeling. 'I dont know how I should have got along without you when I was sick.'

'Floy,' said Martin, thoughtfully, as they come out from the dress-maker's 'although you have been with me some time, I have never thought to ask your name—I mean your other name besides Floy.'

'My name is not Floy,' said the child.—'They call me so. My real name is Florence —Florence Eastman.'

'Florence Eastman!' said the old man starting back in uncontrollable agitation.—'Who was your mother? Tell me quick.'

'Her name said the child somewhat surprised, was Florence Kendrick.'

'Who was her father?'

'Martin Kendrick.'

'And where is he? Did you ever see him?'

'No,' said Floy shaking her head. He was angry with mother for marrying as she did, and would never see any of us.'

'And your mother?' said Martin, striving to be calm. 'Is she dead.'

'Yes,' said Floy, sorrowfully. 'First my father died and we were left very poor. Then mother was obliged to work very hard sewing, and finally she took a fever and died, leaving me alone in the world. For a week I wandered about without a home, but at last you took me in. I don't know what would have become of me if you had not,' said she, gratefully.

'Floy,' said Martin, looking at her steadfastly, 'do you know my name?'

'No' said Floy.'

'Floy,' said he in an agitated tone, 'you shall know. *I am Martin Kendrick, your grandfather!*'

Floy was filled with amazement, but after a moment threw herself into his arms. 'Will you forgive mother?' she asked.

'I will—have! But, alas, she has much more to forgive me. Would that she were still alive!'

Every day Martin becomes more alive to the claims of affection. His miserly habits give way, and he became more considerate in his dealings with his tenants. The old house in which he lived so many years was torn down, and he bought a neat cottage in a quiet part of the city where he and Floy lived happily together. Floy who has been sent to school, exhibits uncommon talent, and is fitting for the station she will soon assume as the heiress of her grandfather.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Whig and Courier.

Wheeler & Lynde, Proprietors.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

* * For Railroad, Steamboat, Stage, Express and Public Houses Advertisements, see Fourth Page
* For Bounty Land notices see First Page
* For City of Bangor advertisements see first page

Democratic National Convention.

The telegraph brings us the nomination of Mr Buchanan. The policy of Pierce will be endorsed on the slavery issue, and the doctrine "*we will subdue you*" confronted. The managers of the party did not dare nominate Pierce or Douglas, but think they can uphold it in its nefarious acts through another name. The fear of losing Pennsylvania has induced them to throw over Pierce and Douglas. But supposing they can hold Buchanan's own State by his nomination, which we do not believe, they lose in the South far more than they can gain in the North. The South have been overthrown in this contest, whose favorite was Pierce, and will give the nomination a reluctant support, while Fillmore's friends will go into the contest with new life. Fillmore will now unquestionably carry Kentucky, Tennessee North Carolina, Louisiana, Maryland, and Delaware, and give Buchanan a hard run in Virginia, Arkansas and Alabama. The disappointment to the Whigs in the West and Northwest in losing Douglas, will give the Republican candidate the whole Northwest, with Ohio, New York, and New England in solid column. California will be Fillmore's, so that the best this nomination can do will be to throw the election into the House of Representatives, and this only in the event of Buchanan's carrying Pennsylvania. If the Republican party nominate Judge McLean, he would have a fair prospect of success in Pennsylvania.

Such appears to us probable at this time — Events will now follow in rapid succession until after the Presidential election. It is evident this convention did not dare put forward the authors of the Kansas crime. Buchanan could not have got more than one hundred votes but for the recent outrages in Washington and Kansas but he has endorsed the whole of it under his own hand, and is to walk upon a platform built by the slave power, whose tool he is to be, if he ever reaches the goal, but he is doomed to a defeat, more disastrous than was that of Cass in 1848. He is an old sugar, and will be pitted against Young America on the platform of Freedom.

It has been denied that the laws of the border ruffian Legislature of Kansas, which have been published in the Northern papers and which have been officially printed at Washington, are enforced in that Territory, and some of the hunker papers affect even to deny that any such laws were passed. We shall be able soon to exhibit an official and certified copy of those laws, including the infamous black code which makes it felony for any man to question the legality of stealing a thing in Kansas, and also the law permitting anybody to vote at any and all elections by simply paying a poll tax of one dollar- thus providing a means whereby the Missourians may control future elections as they have the past. In regard to this last named law, we present an extract from the Spartanburg (S C) Express, embracing a letter from that Congressional ruffian P S Brooks, in which he assures his South Carolina friends that every slaveholder who goes to Kansas can vote the moment he arrives.

NOT TOO LATE.—A wrong impression has been made upon the minds of many by the publication in several papers that a residence of six month in Kansas was necessary to entitle an emigrant to vote. We copy the annexed extract from a letter from Hon P S Brooke to W I Chapman, from which it will be seen that all emigrants who reach Kahsas before the next fall elections will be entitled to vote. Col Brooks writes:

"I have the laws of Kansas before me, and will copy the clauses relative to the qualification of voters:

"Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise and over the age of twenty one years, who shall be an inhabitant of the Territory and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices.

"This is the clause, and if you are in Kansas but one week, and pay the territorial tax (which is only one dollar) one day before you offer to vote your rights will not be denied.

Still further, as to the enforcement of these laws, it will be remembered that Mr Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom, has been arrested by a mob, without any warrant, or process, or legal officer, just as Gov Robinson was in Missouri, and taken to Westport, where they propose to deliver him up for trial. The charge against him is, that in his paper *he has denied the legal existence of slavery in Kansas*.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Intelligence has been received from the General Conference at Indianapolis, that the sessions of the remaining Conferences of the M E. Church will be held this year as follows — New Hampshire, at Lancaster, June 18; Vermont, at Newbury, June 27; Maine, at Gardiner, July 2; East Maine, at Bucksport, July 2.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS IN STORE FOR THE NORTH. The time is close at hand when such statesmen as Seymour and Hale will have justice, full justice done them *when in short, an Abolitionist will be lynched as readily in New York and Boston as in Charleston or New Orleans* —*N Y Day Book* (a *Democratic paper*)

A spirited public meeting was held in Boston on Tuesday evening, to consider of measures for the assistance of the free State settlers of Kansas. Speeches were made to a large audience by Mayor Rice, Hon S H Wailey, Hon Henry Wilson, (who was received with a storm of cheers), and others. A committee was appointed to take subscriptions, and a large amount was given on the spot.

ARRIVAL.—The brig Swan, now lying at Boston, arrived at this port Tuesday morning, from Boston, and was immediately taken back in custody of an officer. He is charged with having so severely assaulted one of the crew, while in port in the West Indies as to have produced death.—*Portland Argus*.

New Publications.

THE PIAZZA TALES, by Herman Melville. New York: Dix & Edwards. 1856.

Melville is the author of "Typee" and other remarkable stories of adventures among the Pacific Islanders. He has given us a readable volume of his shorter tales and sketches, some of which have before been published in the periodicals of the day. The principal story is "Benito Cereno," a somewhat amplified account of an insurrection of slaves on board a Spanish vessel going from one of the western ports of South America to another, about sixty years ago—the slaves having taken possession of the ship and killed most of the Spanish seamen, but being afterwards recaptured by an American sealing vessel, which was cruising on the coast. There are also some interesting sketches of the "Enchanted Islands" of the Galapagos.

The book is for sale by Bugbee & Co.

THE JAMESTOWN LETTERS—being the Reminiscences, Observations and Opinions of Tribonet Trapp, Esq. Buffalo Wauzer, McKim & Co. 1856.

This volume of papers is by the author of "The Records of Bubbleton Parish" a book which has been very widely read and generally admired. The writer has a warm and kindly feeling of humanity in his heart, and effectually introduces the duties of practical charity, but a quiet though cutting satire runs through his pages in which many of the vices and fashionable follies of society, and the too general subjugation of moral principle to the cupidity of wealth, are unreservedly and justly lashed. We do not agree with all that we find in the book, but think there is much that is true and valuable. Altogether it is one of the most interesting volumes that we have read in many months.

For sale by Bugbee & Co.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT. By Henry Fowler, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Rochester. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1856.

In this handsome volume of 515 pages, the author gives excellent biographical and descriptive sketches of about twenty living American Preachers of celebrity, and of the religious movements and distinctive ideas which they represent, with good portraits from steel. Among the divines who are thus sketched are Edward N Kirk, Chester Dewey, Robert Baird, William H. Milburn, Henry Ward Beecher, Orville Dewey, Frederick D Huntington, Samuel H Cox, George W Bethune, Richard S Storrs, George B. Cheever, and Albert Barnes.

For sale by O R Patch.

THE ECONOMIC COTTAGE BUILDER. By Charles P Keyes, Architect and Civil Engineer—Buffalo: Wauzer, Mckim & Co 1856

This is a valuable book for men of limited means who desire to build comfortable and handsome residences for their families at a moderate expenditure of money.

The author says

It might for men abundantly able to fee an architect, that hand books are properly intended as a substitute for the benefit of those whose means will not allow them to procure professional assistance, and yet whose tastes are as worthy of being gratified, even in an humble manner. Exclusively to the latter is this book devoted, that, by pointing out how simple a thing is true beauty, the man of humbler means may, in his tiny cottage homestead, enjoy the satisfaction of having secured it, when his aristocratic neighbor after a profuse expenditure, still sighs for it in vain.

The volume is illustrated with some twenty beautifully tinted designs.

For sale by Bugbee & Co.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to a friend in South Carolina, in which he speaks of Senator Sumner's recent speech against the Kansas outrages:

It is not easy to speak of what one knows to be a political "crime" without expressing indignation against those who have committed it. Believing, as Mr Sumner did, that this outrage was altogether greater in its integral relations to our government than that of Warren Hastings was in its relations to the government of Great Britain, he felt and expressed a Burke like indignation for the "crime" itself and for the members of the Senate who support it (some if not all of whom are "proud to call Mr Atchison their friend") and yet he used not one word for which he could have been properly called to order by the President of the Senate. It deserves the name of forbearance when we remember that Douglas, Mason, Butler, Clemens and others, had said in debate that he had deliberately perjured himself, that they would not touch his hand, and when Douglas had asked whether "the gentleman wants us to kick him." For such before, entirely with English and American parliamentary usage, he is struck down by a brutal coward, and this *is justified by the whole Southern delegation* in the House save two, inasmuch as they voted against my censure, and by Butler and the Southern Senators, shown by their language *and by their not putting Mr Seward upon an investigating committee formed on his own motion nor any political friend of Mr Sumner, unless Mr Allen be called one.*

Letter from Rev. Mr. Waterston.

BOSTON, 2d June, 1856.

Gentlemen—I received a card from you on Saturday evening, notifying my being elected a delegate to the People's State Convention, to meet at Worcester on Wednesday next. On that day I embark for Europe. Let me say, however, that my heart is with you in the good cause for which, I presume, the Convention is called, and I trust that the people of the Free States will awake, and laying aside all party distinctions, will *unite heart and hand*, in putting a stop, *at least*, to further usurpations of the Slave power, which now discovers itself without a mask to hide its deformity. Now is the *accepted time*. That it may be improved, is the earnest wish of,

Gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
ROB'T WATERSTON.

Messrs. ALFRED E. GILES and WM. W WISTHROP, Secretaries Primary Meeting.

The Post is at great pains to tell us that every Democratic paper in New England has censured the assault upon Mr Sumner. So they have if, saying that it was "very improper," and "to be regretted, can be regarded as censure. So they have, if fifty lines of abuse of Mr. Sumner to three lines of disapproval of Brooks be "censure."—*Atlas*.

HOW THEY FEEL.—A telegraphic correspondent of the Eastern press at Cincinnati says:

"I have passed through Central Ohio, and find there is a perfect *furore* on Kansas affairs and the Sumner assault. All party lines seem broken down, and the Presidential election will show a great revulsion."

THE SACK AND PILLAGE OF LAWRENCE.—The New York Tribune, of Saturday, furnishes an authentic and connected account of the destruction of property in Lawrence. We can hardly trust ourselves to the expression of the indignation which we feel at the perusal of such atrocities perpetrated in the outraged name of "law and order," or our detestation of that government, which through its accredited organ at Washington, gives its sanction to and seeks to palliate, excuse, defend and justify such wanton and unprovoked crimes as murder, robbery and arson.—*Atlas*

The ball was put in motion by Judge Lecompte in his charge to the Grand Jury, advising them to find bills for high treason against all those who had been connected with the Free State movement. In contempt of Congress, and with an evident view of obstructing the inquiry which they had ordered, Governor Reeder was summoned to appear before this Grand Jury, and when he neglected this summons, process was issued against him for contempt. Supported by the Committee, he insisted upon his privilege as contestant for a seat in Congress, and refused to submit to arrest, whereupon Donaldson, the Marshal, issued his famous proclamation, declaring Lawrence in a state of insurrection, and calling upon all law-abiding citizens to assist him in serving processes.

The secret Blue Lodges of Border Ruffians had long been in anticipation of the call, and hordes of armed men were soon on the march for Lawrence, a day having been fixed a week or more ahead when that town was to be destroyed.

As these bands of armed ruffians approached that devoted town, they perpetrated along the road and in the vicinity, all the outrages of the previous invasion—stopping travelers, entering houses, seizing arms, stealing provisions, and committing occasional murders. Meanwhile the citizens of Lawrence—not willing to come into collision with an officer acting in the name of the United States and under pretence of serving the process of a Court organized under an act of Congress—sent repeated messages to Donaldson, declaring their readiness to assist him in serving his warrants, but deprecating the entry into the town of an armed and furious mob. To these representations they got no answer but sneers, and an expression of the Marshal's determination not merely to serve his warrants, but to disarm the inhabitants and to compel them to promise implicit submission to the authority of the bogus Legislature.

They then appealed to Col. Sumner, who was in the vicinity with his dragoons—making it utterly unnecessary, except for purposes of mischief, for Donaldson to summon his border ruffian posse; but Sumner was strictly bound to act only under the orders of Shannon, and Shannon, upon being appealed to, refused to do anything. In fact, he had taken an active part in getting up the attack on Lawrence, by distributing the United States arms, furnished to the Territory, among the bands of South Carolinians and Georgians, recently arrived in the Territory, who were thus organized as a part of the invading force, and who, Shannon said, would be satisfied with nothing short of the destruction of the hotel and the surrender of all arms into their hands.

As the forces of Donaldson gradually drew in upon the town, the larger part of the male inhabitants retired, leaving the women and children behind with Gen. Pomeroy and a few men. Early on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st of May, a large force of the invaders occupied a hill close to the town, and in the course of the forenoon, a deputy marshal, with eight men, came in and having summoned several inhabitants to aid, proceeded to make two arrests for high treason, the prisoners submitting without any attempt at resistance, concealment or escape. His arrests made, the Marshal had no longer any warrant for keeping up a posse. He dismissed them, whereupon Sheriff Jones appeared upon the scene, summoned the assembled Border Ruffians to act as his posse, and rode into the town with a body of armed men, the whole seven or eight hundred soon following him. It does not appear that he had any warrants to serve, and if he had, as there was no resistance nor show of resistance, there was no occasion nor authority for his entering the town with an armed posse.

We suggested at the first, that the alleged shooting of Jones was a sham and a trick. It now appears that his pretended mortal wound and paralysis of his lower extremities were all moonshine. Here he was, lively as ever, at his old business. He rode up to Gen. Pomeroy, and gave him five minutes in which to surrender all the arms in the town, taking out his watch, as he did when he gave the Judges of Election (as testified to before the Committee) five minutes within which to resign or be shot. The arms having been delivered up, he ordered Col. Eldridge to demolish his furniture out of the hotel, as Judge Lecompton's Grand Jury, the same that found the indictments for high treason, had declared it, as well as the printing offices, a nuisance, and on that ground he was determined to destroy it and them. The hotel was battered with cannon and afterwards set on fire, and in the meantime was entered and plundered by the assembled ruffians. The printing offices were also destroyed, the types being thrown into the river, and the house of the editor of one of the papers set on fire, as also that of Governor Robinson. The women and children fled for their lives, all the houses in the town were entered and plundered, and it was with great difficulty that some of the more discreet among the leaders of the mob prevented the destruction of every house.

In the nine days' operations of this "law and order masse," exclusive of the outrages at Lawrence, fourteen men have been shot at, two killed, and two desperately wounded. Horses, rifles, guns and knives have been taken from travelers met on the road, oxen plowing in the field were seized and slaughtered, houses entered and rifled, and women treated with shocking barbarity.

The Washington Union congratulates itself upon this state of things "that the laws were *duly* and *fully* enforced in Lawrence," including the destruction of hotels and printing offices as nuisances, without any loss of life, and with less destruction of property than attends the suppression of a serious riot in one of our large cities.' Indeed, says that exulting organ of the Administration, 'the difficulties at Lawrence sink into *utter insignificance*, compared with the Know Nothing riots and massacres at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans.' The Union apparently is quite disappointed that ten or a dozen at least of the Free State men were not murdered, but the war is not over yet, and the Union may still enjoy the satisfaction. Appeals that goes for knocking Senators on the head is naturally the advocate and apologist for murder and arson in Kansas.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial writes—

"I think, and indeed, am advised that the democratic members will agree, in order to save their party from destruction, to suffer the order for expulsion to pass by a vote of two thirds. They admit that nothing short of this will quiet the pudlic mind."

P S. & P. RAILROAD. The annual meeting was held on Monday, June 24. The following directors were chosen: Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, Josiah Caldf, Jacob, Charles E. Barrett, Portland, John Howe, Brookline, James Maynard, Boston, Thomas West, Hartshill, Albert Thomas, Stroudwater.

Washington Correspondence of the Atlas.

Washington, May 31, 1856.

The advices received here by our friends from all parts of the country are cheering and animating, and especially so from Pennsylvania. The Western and Northern counties of that State have been reliably strong for a long time, but it needed the attack upon Mr Sumner and the outrages in Kansas, to arouse the torpid conservatism of Philadelphia and its vicinity. The work has now been effectually done. As an example of the state of feeling there, one merchant of the Quaker City has ordered thirty thousand copies of Sumner's speech and thirty thousand copies of other speeches. The (so called) personal popularity of Mr Buchanan, *locus non largendo*, if he should chance to be nominated for the Presidency, would not oppose the obstruction of a feather to the storm now raging in Pennsylvania. Of personal popularity Mr Buchanan never had, in truth, one single particle anywhere, but in common times State pride would doubtless have given him thousands of votes in the State of his birth and residence. But in times like these, of earnest convictions and aroused passions, such considerations have no weight. Mr Buchanan may cherish a blind confidence in Pennsylvania, as Mr Van Buren did in New York in 1840, but he will awake at last, as Van Buren did, to a terrible disappointment.

WASHINGTON, June 3d

The friends of Mr Buchanan, in their canvass here for nomination, during the past two months, have made it a special ground of appeal to Southern gratitude and Southern hopes, that their favorite participated in the offer of one hundred millions of dollars for Cuba, made under Col Polk's Administration, and more recently in the conferences at Ostend, at which an offer even higher was made. They have made great use of a joint letter addressed to our Secretary of State by Messrs Buchanan, Mason and Soule, in which, if Cuba cannot be purchased, its forcible seizure is recommended, be the consequences what they might. They have quoted, with a peculiar gusto, the following language of that letter—

"*We ought neither to count the cost, nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. * * *

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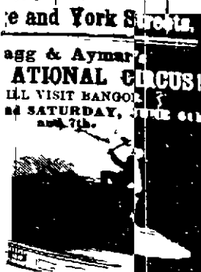

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...male precludes the ... ...
...of their genius and ...
...power. Among them ... ...
...Marianna, Mrs Wa... ... Aymar
...m Aymar and Mrs Wil... ... Aymar
...ter B Aymar, Arthur S... ...
...ff Eugene Ferrando, ...
...s John Butler, Samuel ... ...
...ss Silas Baldwin.

Three Clowns
...Feast of Mirth—*W* ... Mons.
...*Scorge Knapp* the Orig... ...

...AGEANTS PRESENTED.
...e Grand Pageants will be ... ...
...Spectacle illustrative of ... ...
...ada, after the expulsion ... ...
...by the Knights and ... ...
...rville
...rogramme for a varied ... of ...
...mances.
...en at 1 and 7½ o'clock. ... Admission
...o half price

...national Circus will ... Rockland
...Camden May 31st, Be... ... Gardiner
...une 3d; Orono June ... Oldtown
may22 d&w

...ALM LEAF
...ING PAPER, at A ... ...
...2 Harlow's Block.
HEALING EMBROCATION ... ...
...ed—for sale by W L ... ...

SUPERIOR
...LE EXTRA ...LOUR.
...CES St. Louis, ...
...nt Mills, Genesee, ...
do do
do Illinois
...and Super Sesto Flour, ... sale by
...ALWOOD & NICK...SON,
No 1 City ...

Notice.
...heretofore existing ... ...
A STILSON & CO ...
...al consent dissolved
G A STILSON
ATWOOD & NI... ...
...ness said firm has here... ... ...
...nued by the subscri... at their ...
...business in Oldtown, ...
...ice of this Agent, G ...
ATWOOD & NI... ...
8d6 3t ...

ON HAND ...
...R SALE LOW.
...IDS Cuba & Cardenas ...
...Hhds. Muscovado ...
...Havana SUGARS.
...Super Extra and Double ... ...
...E FLOUR.
...Sugar Cured HAMS, ...
...Clear PORK, ...
...LARD, ...
...Mess BEEF, ...
...best of LIME. ...
AT ...
...4 West Market Square.
BY
E. R...CE,
...accessor to JABEZ T...OE.

...SALAD OIL—For ... ...
WARREN L. A...DLEY, ...
...Q'S *Essence Jamaica* ... ...
jn5 W. L. ALD...N, Mass.

Notice.
...Directors of the *PENOBSCOT* ... ...
...*FING CO* will meet ... ...
...gor, TUESDAY, the ... ...
...th, for the purpose of ... ...
...Logs in the West ... ...
...ver, the expenses of C... ...
Per order of D... ...
GEO ... ...
Clerk.
June 2, 1856

PAPERS.
...R Bill, Foolscap, Flat Cap, ...
...and Plain Assorted C... ...
Drawing Papers, at ...
ALONZO B... ...
East ...

...ng Papers and ...
...tinds, in quantities to ... ...
...low, at ALONZO B... ...

TELEGRAPHIC
THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

...ional Convention—Mr. Buchanan Nominated.

CINCINNATI, June 6.

...seventh ballot. On this ballot James ... of Penn., who nominated, the other ... having withdrawn On this ballot ... Buchanan received 296 votes, which was ... vote of the convention. Only this ... the name of Mr Pierce was withdrawn ... Hibbard of New Hampshire, in favor ... Douglas. After the 16th ballot the ... Douglas was withdrawn by his ...

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Convention immediately proceeded to ... ballot Buchanan 118, Pierce 33, ... 135, Cass 44 ... Pierce was here ... New Hampshire ... 5th ballot Buchanan had 168, Doug... ... none Douglass was here with... ... 6th ballot Buchanan received 296, ... unanimous vote of the Convention ... nomination the city has been in ... excitement The various clubs from ... ... ballied by a Philadelphia band and bear... ... ...

STEAMERS.

Sanford's Independent Line!
FOR BOSTON DIRECT.

The New and Superior STEAMER,

Mesmenon Sanford,

Capt. E. H. SANFORD,

1000 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea-going steamer.

Leaves Bangor for Boston every *Monday* and *Thursday* afternoon, at 11 o'clock, touching at all the usual landings on the river and bay, and arrives in Boston every *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning, in season for all the early trains at Cars and Stages from the city.

RETURNING—

Leaves Foster's South Wharf, Boston, for Bangor, every *Tuesday* and *Friday* afternoons, at 6 o'clock, touching as above.

Fare—From Bangor, Frankfort, and Bucksport to Boston, $3.00, from Searsport and Belfast to Boston, $2.50, from Camden and Rockland to Boston, $2.00.

☞ No Camphene, Matches, Burning Fluid, or extra hazardous freight taken.

All Freight must be accompanied by a Bill of Lading, in duplicate.

Agents on the River—

Tyler Wasgatt, Hampden, Otis Kaler & Co., Frankfort, J. W. Patterson, Bucksport, C. C. Carver, Searsport, Jos. H. Davis, Belfast, E. M. Wood, Camden; M. W. Farwell, Rockland.

LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

April 28, 1856

Steamers Westernport and Locust Point.

NEW YORK, PORTLAND, MONTREAL and QUEBEC

Steamship Line.

Connecting with the Grand Trunk R. R.

The A 1 first class Steamers WESTERNPORT and LOCUST POINT, one year old 600 tons burthen, will leave Portland, and New York every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice.

The proprietors are determined to make this the cheapest and most reliable route between this port and New York.

Goods will be always taken to or from the Railroad here, Montreal and Richmond line of Steamers, without any charge for drayage in New York.

Goods for sale only by this line to Montreal Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport, and St John, with despatch, at the cheapest rates.

Freight shipped by this line can be insured at the lowest rates.

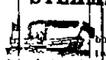
For freight or passage apply to JOHN RILEY, corner of Washington streets, New York or

EMERY & FOX,

No. 1 Brown's Wharf, Portland.

may5 6mddkw

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.



The Penobscot River Steamboats will commence running between Oldtown and Five Islands on and after MONDAY April 28th

Leave Oldtown for Five Islands at 7 A. M.—Leave Five Islands for Oldtown at 6 A. M., arriving at Oldtown in season to take the 7 o'clock train of Cars for Bangor.

A Boat will leave Oldtown for Piscataquis at 2 o'clock P M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Mattawamkeag.

D. W. MOOR, Agent.

Oldtown, April 23, 1856 3mdw&w

FOR Portland, Boston and Lowell.

The Steamer

Daniel Webster,

Capt. SAMUEL BLANCHARD,

Of 900 tons Burthen,

Will leave Bangor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 5 o'clock, until further notice, touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Searsport, Belfast, Camden and Rockland, and connecting with the Cars for Boston and Lowell at Portland, arriving in Boston at an early hour same evening.

RETURNING—

Leaves Portland for Bangor same evening, on arrival of the 3 o'clock train, touching as above.

FARE—From Bangor, Hampden, Frankfort and Bucksport, to Portland, $2.00—to Boston, $3.00—to Lowell $3.00. Searsport and Belfast to Portland, $1.50—to Boston $2.50—to Lowell $2.50. Camden and Rockland to Portland, $1.25—to Boston $2.25—to Lowell $2.25. Way Fares on the river at the usual rates. Meals extra.

☞ Passengers by this route arrive several hours in advance of any other line.

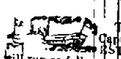
AGENTS—S. D. Kendrick, Bangor; T. B. Wasgatt, Hampden; Otis Kaler & Co., Frankfort; Daniel Rodemeyer, Bucksport; Isaiah Blethen, Searsport; N. Brett, Belfast; H. Jones, Camden; M. W. Farwell, Rockland; C. C. Eaton, Portland.

N. B. Positively no bills will be paid by this Company unless ordered by the captain or agent.

A. BLAKE, Gen'l Agent.

Bangor, April 2, 1855

Summer Arrangement.



The Steamers ATLANTIC Capt. Geo. Knight, and the FOX CITY, Capt. F. A. Prince will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, P M.

Fare in Cabin, $1.25

Fare on Deck, 1.00

Freight forwarded daily over the A. & K. and P. & K. Railroads to Bangor, and all way stations.

Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms, for the accommodation of Ladies and Families, who travelers are reminded, that by leaving this Line in the evening of trade and expense will be made, and the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours on the night will also be avoided.

Free coaches will be in season for the passengers to take the early trains from the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

may14 tf

California Steamers,
Carrying the United States Mail.

5th and 20th of each Month.

Reduced Prices. 100 lbs. Baggage Free.

Through Tickets, including transit of the Isthmus, via Panama R. R.

By order of the Postmaster General, the United States Mail Steamers will hereafter be despatched from New York direct to Aspinwall, on the 5th and 20th of each month.

Passengers are landed at the Railroad Depot, Aspinwall, and conveyed across to the Pacific Steamers *without any extra expense.* This is the *only* line giving *direct* through tickets, including *meals*, on the Isthmus.

Transit made in *four hours, entirely by daylight*, thus avoiding the great exposure by night in open boats to fever and ague, and 200 miles of dangerous lake and river navigation over rocks and shoals.

Arrangements have been completed so that the regular U. S. Pacific Mail Steamer will leave Panama for San Francisco immediately on arrival of the Atlantic Mails and passengers, thus securing passengers by the Mail Line a *sure* and *short* passage, without any detention on the Isthmus.

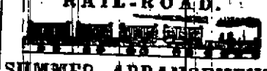
☞ *Tickets must be signed by some of the Company's Agents before they will be recognized by the Agent at Panama*, and Tickets thus signed can be obtained of the *only authorized Agent* for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, in this city. C. L. BARTLETT, Agent,

No. 10 Broad Street, Boston.

August 1, 1855.

RAIL ROADS.

Penobscot and Kennebec RAIL-ROAD.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after *Wednesday*, May 7, Trains on this Road will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Bangor and Waterville, as follows:

	Passenger.	*Passenger and Freight.*
Leave Bangor	7 00 A.M.	3.30 P.M.
Arrive at Waterville	9.25 A.M	7.45 P.M.
RETURNING.		
Leave Waterville	5.00 P.M	6.00 A.M.
on arrival of trains in Portland.		
Arrive at Bangor	7.35 P.M	10.15A.M.

Fare from Bangor to Boston, $3.00,
to Portland, $2.50

The Passenger Train from Bangor connects at Kendall's Mills with train on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, and at Waterville with train on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad. By this train passengers reach Danville Junction in season for train for Montreal, and by either of the above Roads, reach Portland in season for through train to Boston and Lowell same day.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At *Newport*, stages for Dexter, Dover, Foxcroft and Moosehead Lake, connect with trains each way. At *Pittsfield*, stages for St. Albans, Hartland, Harmony, Cambridge and Athens, connect with trains each way.

WILLIAM CUTTER, Sup't.

Bangor, May 5, 1856

Bangor, Oldtown, and Milford Rail Road Company.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, the 28th of April, the Trains will leave as follows, till further notice:

Leave Bangor—At 6 o'clock A. M., 11½ o'clock A. M., 6 P. M.

Leave Milford—At 7½ o'clock A. M., 1½ o'clock P. M., 7 o'clock P. M.

Leave Oldtown—At 7¼ o'clock A. M., 2 o'clock P. M., 7 o'clock P. M.

The Train which leaves Bangor at 6½ o'clock A. M. connects with the Steamboat at Oldtown, for Lincoln and Mattawamkeag Point, and the train which leaves Oldtown at 2 o'clock, connects with the return boat from Mattawamkeag and Lincoln, which arrives in season for the 2 o'clock train.

N. T. SWAN, Agent.

Bangor, April 22, 1856 tc

(City papers)

Ken. and Portland and Somerset and Ken. RAILROADS.

Spring Arrangement,

COMMENCING Monday, April 14th, 1856.

Leave Kendall's Mills for Augusta, Bath, Portland, and Boston, at 5.00 and 11.45 A. M.

Leave Portland for Bath, Augusta, Waterville, and Kendall's Mills, 6.45 A M and 1.15 P. M.

Leaves Portland for Bangor at 1.15 P.M.

The 1.15 P. M train from Portland connects with the 7.30 A. M. train from Boston, taking passengers through to Bangor same evening.

Through tickets are sold at the Eastern and B. and Maine Depots, for all stations on the road—also, for Pittsfield, Newport, and Dexter.

E. C. HYDE, Sup't.

Bath, April 11, 1856

Androscoggin and Kennebec RAIL-ROAD.

Fall Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1855, Passenger Trains will run on this Road, between *Waterville and Portland*, to connect with trains of Boston, as follows:

Leave Waterville at 5.00 A. M. and 10.30 A. M. Arrive at Portland, at 10.30 A. M. Train leaves on arrival of the morning train from Bangor. Passengers from Bangor, for Portland or Boston, by the freight accommodation train, remain over night in Waterville, and take the early train next day.

RETURNING—

Trains leave Portland at 7.45 A. M. and 1 P.M. On arrival of morning train from Boston. The last train connects with train for Bangor.

EDWIN NOYES, Sup't.

Sept 27, 1855

NEW ROUTE

TO

CORINNA, DEXTER, MONSON AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE!

VIA.

Penobscot and Ken. Rail Road to Newport.

Convenience, Safety, Speed and Comfort.

PASSENGERS leaving Bangor by Morning Train at 7.45, arrive at Greenville, foot of the Lake, at 7 o'clock same evening.

FARE from Bangor to Corinna,.....1.12½
to Dexter,.....1.50
to Monson,.....2.00
to Lake,.....2.50

Per order,

Bangor, Jan'y 1, 1856 d27

New Livery Stable
AND
NEW FIRM,
ON FRANKLIN BRIDGE,
NEAR THOMS' CARRIAGE SHOP.

Messrs. *Nason & Trask* have opened a Livery Stable at the above place, where they intend to keep such as good teams as can be found at any Stable in Bangor. Their stock is all new, and of the latest style, and adapted to both business and pleasure.

Mr. Nason will devote his attention to the business, and will be always found ready to answer all calls. Terms moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Remember the place, near Thoms' Carriage Shop.

R. H. NASON,
A. K. P. TRASK.

dec30, 1856 tf

Pensions for Widows
OF
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS MARRIED AFTER 1800,

CAN now be obtained on application to the subscriber.

Also, five years Half Pay Pensions to Widows whose husbands were killed, or died of injuries received, in the war of 1812, or any Indian War since 1790.

And five years additional Pension to those who have drawn half pay for one term of five years.

And Bounty Lands under all the Laws granting them, as heretofore, will be procured by

GEO. B. MOODY,
Counsellor at Law and General Agent for Pensioners.

Bangor, Feb. 21, 1856 3mddwtf

nov27 deod6m

STANLEY HOUSE,
WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, M.

G. W. RICKER, would respectfully announce to the Traveling Public that he has opened the Stanley House, Augusta, and furnished it throughout with NEW and ELEGANT FURNITURE, and neglects every arrangement necessary to continuing it as a First Class Hotel.

This is the most centrally located House in the city, being directly opposite the Depot, and in close proximity to the steamboat landing, Court House, Post Office, and but a few minutes' walk from the State House.

Business men, or persons traveling for pleasure will find that this House affords every convenience or luxury that can be desired, and the Proprietor is determined to spare no pains to make it in every respect second to none in the State.

Books for all Stages leaving town will be kept at this House.

In connection with the above are good Stables with attentive and careful hostlers.

Great Central Route.
From Bangor and Boston
—TO—
Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

FROM THENCE TO

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND

And all points in the Great West.

PASSENGERS can leave Bangor every *Monday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday* morning, and take the cars from Fitchburg R. R. Station every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 7½ o'clock A. M. and 12.30 P. M.

Time from Boston to Buffalo.....24 hours.
Boston to Niagara Falls, 24 "
Buffalo to Chicago,.....24 "
Niagara Falls to Chicago,24 "

The great facilities offered to the traveller gives this route the preference over any other.

The saving of distance and time, and the extent of *Air Line* on the route, enables the passenger to *arrive in Chicago hours in advance of any other Line*, which together with the many objects of interest along the line, render it THE FAVORITE ROUTH with the Business Traveler, as well as the Tourist.

Those having THROUGH TICKETS on this route can stop at any point and resume their seats at pleasure. For further information enquire of the Agents at Bangor

THROUGH TICKETS for this route for sale by

EDWARDS & CO., Ag'ts,
Foot Market Square,
jn22 d&w BANGOR.

Cheap & Convenient Building

Door, Sash and Blind Factory.

A. DUNBAR

HAS been very successful in completing several contracts for Door Frames, Doors, Window Frames and Sashes, and blinds, for good dwelling-houses and other buildings to be erected in this city, the coming season. He has excellent workmen in his employ, and has superior stock, so that he is now able to supply those about to build to the best articles of Door Frames, Window Frames, Sashes, and Blinds, made to any dimensions and of superior quality, either for a whole building or for a less quantity. The trouble and expense of building is very much lessened by having these articles made separately, so that the carpenters have only to put them in their places in the structure.

This business has now become so well systemized that only a small margin is left in knowing beforehand the cost of a dwelling-house, while the work is of a uniform excellent quality.

Any one interested can examine specimens of the work at the factory, near the Rose Place, or at the store of M. S. Jackson on Exchange st., and at either place any article may be obtained or large quantities ordered.

Mr. Dunbar is also prepared to furnish Window Blinds ready painted, and will hang them at the shortest notice.

By long experience, and by determined perseverance, the subscriber is now enabled to suit his customers, both in quality and price, and so well organized in the business that no man should now think of building in the old and slow and imperfect methods.

Bangor, Feb. 28, 1856

AGENTS WANTED.
THE
Grand Medical Warehouse.
No 49 Washington Street Albany, N. Y.
DWIGHT CHAPIN, Proprietor.

WANTS immediately and permanently 100 enterprising Young Men, each with a good Horse and Wagon, and a Cash Capital of from $200 to $600 to deposit as security for faithfulness, &c., to act as Agents in the sale of the most popular Patent Medicines of the day, in the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States, and Canadas, to whom all traveling expenses will be paid, and salaries the first year from $600 to $700, according to the ability of the applicant.

Also, 20 Young Men, of good business tact, with Double Teams and Wagon, and a Cash Capital of from $1000 to $2000 to deposit as security, &c., to act exclusively as Wholesale Agents in the sale of said Medicines to Druggists and Merchants, to whom all traveling expenses will be paid, and salaries the first year from $1000 to $1200.

Also, 20 Men, possessed of a high order of business talent, and a capital of from $1000 to $5000 to deposit in pledge for the proper transaction of business, to locate at a convenient point, and each to act in the capacity of General Agent of a State taking charge of the Traveling Agents, and having full control of the business in said State, to whom all incidental expenses will be paid, and salaries the first year from $1200 to $2000, according to the location, ability of the agent, &c.

Seven per cent interest is paid on all deposit moneys, and satisfactory city references given as to the integrity and responsibility of the proprietor.

None need apply who cannot furnish good recommendations as to qualifications, &c., as above described. To proper persons the business is a reliable, paying, and permanent one. Apply either in person or by letter, and full particulars will be given relating to the business. Applications promptly attended to. DWIGHT CHAPIN.

N. B.—Any person wishing information on the above advertisement will please call on the subscriber, at No. 34 Main street, Bangor, (up stairs) who is authorized to employ agents for the above business. C. B. WALKER,

General Agent for Maine.

R. W. Emerson's
NEW WORK—Miscellanies—1 vol., received by
E. F. DURRN.

Blank Books,
OF every description, on hand or made to order.
D. BUGBEE & CO.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.
IS A CERTAIN, SAFE, AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Secret Diseases, Obstructions, Female Complaints,

and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause they may have originated, and

No Matter of How Long Standing.

This popular and specific remedy is now offered to the afflicted, and guaranteed to cure all the above complaints. It searches out the very roots of the diseases, driving out all the diseased fluids of the body, thus removing the cause and rendering the cure

Certain and Permanent.

This medicine allays pain and inflammation which other remedies invariably cause, and can be taken with less trouble and expense to patients, as infallible remedy has saved thousands upon thousands from the hands of

Mercurial Quacks,

not from premature graves. In cases of infection, the Compound Buchu is the only article worthy of the least confidence of the afflicted in performing

SAFE CURES.

It contains no narcotic, mercury, or other injurious drug, but is a purely VEGETABLE COMPOUND. It is very agreeable to the taste, creating no acceptible odor, and may be taken by persons of either sex without hindrance from business or exposure, and plain directions for use accompany the medicine. Reader, if you have any of the above complaints, do not neglect them.

Delays are Dangerous!

By this medicine you can cure yourself, and can prevent all exposure.

Truth must and will prevail.

This medicine speedily and effectually cures the most virulent form of secret diseases, and eradicates every particle of infectious matter from the blood to a perfect state of *Health and Purity*, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, and is simply delicate to the confined and desponding invalid, no equal is to be found, it acting both as a *Cure and Preventive* of any of the above complaints.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,
—FOR—

Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from Excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

It is gratifying to the proprietor of these medicines to be able to state that it is now nearly three years since they were first introduced, during which time they have been extensively used in various parts of the United States, and have given perfect satisfaction in the various cases in which they have been employed; whether in town, country, hospital or private practice, they have invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and evidenced the most salutary and beneficial effects. Numerous letters have been received from the most distinguished physicians in the country, and from the professors of several medical colleges, recommending in the highest terms the value of these medicines and their superiority over all other preparations for such complaints as the proprietor recommends. Numerous preparations of Sarsaparilla and Buchu, and various modes of preparing them have been given, all of which of course will differ according to the mode of preparation which each individual may adopt.

These medicines require considerable care in the preparation, and the employment of different men in successive operation to take up the extractive matters, and, in consequence, are most frequently improperly made, and not unfrequently much impaired, if not rendered totally inert, by the injudicious and unskillful management of those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations. It is, therefore, of the highest consideration and importance to the public, and to the facility that there should be standard preparations of uniform strength and possessing the most advantages. To effect this, and obviate the evil alluded to, I have made a number of experiments to ascertain the most effectual mode of extracting the virtues of the Sarsaparilla and the Buchu, and to discover the most eligible form for their exhibition. The experiments have resulted most favorably, and it is with much pleasure I now offer them to the public and the faculty my Compound Fluid Extracts, which contain all the virtues of the articles they are represented to be made from in a highly concentrated form, and are the most active preparations which can be made. Two table spoonsful of the Extract Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Extract diet drink, and one bottle fully equals in strength one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla or decoction, as usually made.

PRICES—

Fluid Extract Buchu, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5

" Sarsaparilla, " "

Certificates of cures and recommendations from distinguished professors and physicians, will accompany each preparation. Prepared and sold by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 263 Chesnut-st., near the Girard House,
Philadelphia.

To be had of Druggists and dealers in every section of the United States and Canada.

All letters for the medicine directed to the proprietor, receive immediate attention, and safe deliveries guaranteed.

H. H. HAY, Portland, General Agent for Maine. Sold by G. F. SARGENT & CO., No. 8 corner Smith's Block, Bangor.

dec28 3tawd&wly

Doctor LAROOKAH,
A Celebrated Indian,

Has discovered in the combination of four kinds of **Roots and Herbs** a remedy that is *Warranted to Cure Consumption* in all cases where the lungs are not mostly consumed, and sufficient left to sustain life; and every disease, of whatever name, having its seat in the lungs, or in the bronchial tubes.

One to two bottles will cure the worst of Colds. One to three bottles will cure the direst Coughs. One to two bottles will cure the Whooping Cough. Two to four bottles will cure the Asthma. Four to eight bottles are warranted to cure Bronchitis. One bottle will cure Croup. Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure Consumption. Three to five bottles will cure the Catarrh.

☞ See directions on label. $1 per bottle.—Manufactured by SAVERY & HOWARD, Melrose, Mass.

C. P. SARGENT & CO., Druggists, No. 8 corner Smith's Block, Bangor, exclusive Wholesale Agents.

sept20 41y

C. SWEET,
MANUFACTURER OF
Gold & Silver Spectacles and Spectacle Cases,
Opposite the Court House, Bangor.

☞ Spectacles repaired and Glasses set in Old Rims. Gold Rings made to order; Electro Gilding and Silvering; Dentists' Gold Plate, Gold and Silver Solder, and Jobbing of all kinds.

feb5 2awd&w

Bill Heads.
"Time is money." Much time is saved to the Merchant by keeping well supplied with the above, executed at this office in the neat style.

Rat Exterminator.
WILSON'S MURPHORON, for the destruction and driving of Rats, Mice, Beetles, Bed Bugs, &c., for sale by

W. H. SANGER.

mch10

TABLE CUTLERY!
A LARGE STOCK, in Ivory and Common Handles—balanced and unbalanced—just received and for sale *LOW* by

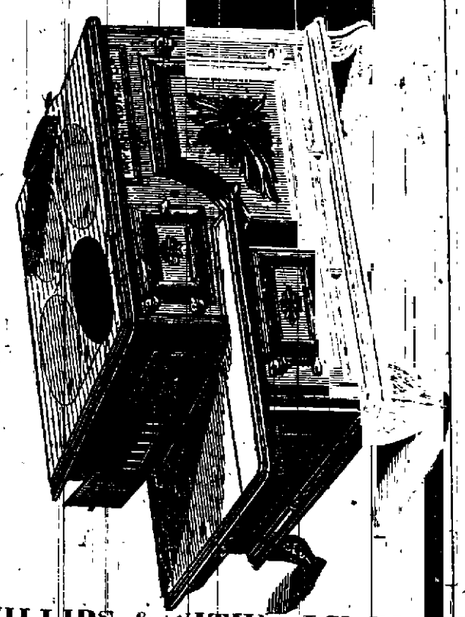
J. S. RICKER,
15 Main-street.

mch10 tf&w

Harper
FOR MAY, received by HIGHT & DREW.

apr19

STOVES!



No. 3 Exchange-st, Bangor,

MITCHELL & MORSE,

PHILLIPS & WITHERLY BLOCK,

Would remind their friends and the public generally, that they continue to sell the most approved kinds of COOKING APPARATUS in use, among them that celebrated STOVE the

BELLE OF THE STATES,

which has not been equalled in this or any other market, and commends itself to every person who is in their selection, desired to combine *economy, convenience* and *durability*, as well as beauty of appearance. It will take the *least fuel* and accomplish the *most work* in the *least time* of any Stove offered to the public. Its external appearance is neat and substantial, being heavier than any other Stove of its size, and of a beautiful design. The oven is very large, extending under the entire front, and heated and ventilated in the most perfect manner. It is WARRANTED to give *perfect satisfaction*, or to be returned and the money refunded.

—ALSO—

A great variety of *STOVES* of less note, such as the Bay State Improved, Granite State, Anglo Saxon, Representative, Boston Jewel, &c., &c., together with an almost endless variety of

Parlor, Office, Hall, and Store Stoves, and Coal Grates,

of the best patterns and qualities. *CISTERN PUMPS*, Block Tin and Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Iron, and Zinc, Japanned and Brittannia Ware—together with a general assortment of

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

They would also give notice that they are agents for LOCK'S PATENT

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

All kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron, and Lead Work manufactured to order.

Dec 1, 1856 3tawd&wtf

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY
For a Marvellous Age!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Great External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, little openings on the skin, through these this Ointment eases the skin, penetrated to any part of the system, and whether it arises from Disorders, Asthmas, Coughs, and Colds, it effectually cures.

This healing Ointment, through any bone or flesh, curing the most dangerous wounds, cannot be equalled for

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and Scorbutic Humors.

No remedy has ever been discovered, equal to this Ointment, for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Fistulas, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Coco Bay Itch, and all Skin Diseases, however long standing or inveterate they may be. This Ointment will subdue and cure them, even after all other treatment has been tried in vain.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

Some of the most extraordinary cures have been effected by this Ointment. Even when having a corpse in the house, when all other remedies have failed, this Ointment has been found to be the best friend to the afflicted. Large quantities of Ointment are used in the Hospitals, under the direction of the Medical Officers, in the worst cases of wounds. It never does harm, and under all circumstances, even at 90 years of age, it is good.

Piles and Fistulas.

These and other complaints of long standing can be effectually cured by this Ointment, if well rubbed in over the part affected, and one or two following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions, Piles
Burns, Fistula
Bad breasts, Sore throats
Chilblains Skin diseases
Chapped hands Sore heads
Corns Scalds
Coco Bay Itch Scurvy sores
Elephantiasis Sore legs
Eruptions Sore nipples
Fevers Stubborn ulcers
Fistula in ano Tumors
Lumbago Ulcers of all kinds
Mercurial Eruptions Wounds
Piles Yaws

☞ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in Boxes, Pots, and Pots, at the following prices, viz: 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

☞ Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

may18 '56 cowdly

GREAT American and Foreign Office,
—FOR—
Securing Patents for Inventions.

AGENCY FOR BUSINESS WITH THE PATENT OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

R. H. EDDY,
No. 76 State Street, opposite Elm St.
BOSTON.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO INVENTORS.—The subscriber, (late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office under the Act of 1836,) and to present applications to applying for patents, superior in their construction, has made arrangements, which will enable him to obtain a patent, and the valid trial through the courts, within thirty days after the receipt of the model.

This Agency is unrivalled in the history of Patent Agency in New England, but through the facilities and advantages for securing patents, and securing the validity of inventions, subsequently by, if not immeasurably superior to those which can be secured by them elsewhere.

The testimonials of which are appended, from the most eminent MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS in the United States, are a sufficient guarantee that the services rendered in this Agency will be as SUCCESSFUL as they have been in the past. Large experience in the examination of the most difficult cases of wounds, and a thorough knowledge of the principal hospitals, enables the subscriber to render professional services of no ordinary advance to persons afflicted with diseases of the breast, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the blood, and a debilitated system, and restoring them to perfect health.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

Some of the most extraordinary cures have been effected by this Ointment. Even when having a corpse in the house, when all other remedies have failed, this Ointment has been found to be the best friend to the afflicted. Large quantities of Ointment are used in the Hospitals, under the direction of the Medical Officers, in the worst cases of wounds. It never does harm, and under all circumstances, even at 90 years of age, it is good.

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☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

☞ Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

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The Great Vegetable Family Medicines!

DR. ELI OSBORN'S GODLEN OINTMENT!

The Most Wonderful Medicine in the World!

Being a certain cure for Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Chilblains, Piles, Rheumatism, Sprains, Pleurisy, Inflammations, Scrofula, Sore Throats, Sick Headache, Salt Rheum, Corns, Warts, Chilblains, Felons, Wounds, Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, Agues, Pains in the Limbs, Asthmas, Coughs, and Colds, and whether in the stomach, its effect is truly wonderful.

DR. J. J. GALLUP'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BRIER ROOT!

A certain cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus, Cholera-Infantum, Summer Complaints, Weak and Relaxed Bowels, all ages, and a sovereign remedy for

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN ITS FIRST STAGES.

This medicine is universally admitted, where it is known, to be the best bowel medicine ever used, and some of its cures are almost miraculous.

Dr. J. J. Gallup's Vegetable Family Pills!

The best Cathartic Pill in use, and the only one that is entirely free from Mineral and Vegetable Poisons.

A certain cure for Bilious Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, &c. These pills are designed to act upon the blood, and cleanse the system of all impurities, from whatever cause they may arise.

THE FAMILY MEDICINES

Are purely vegetable, and each package is enveloped with a sheet of directions and recommendations, which see for further particulars.

The Proprietor has appointed the subscriber General Agent for the sale of the above medicines in the United States, and has given him the exclusive right to appoint Agents in every town where they can be introduced, and he is hereby authorized to act whom he considers worthy of trust, and to withdraw the appointment at pleasure. Any person wishing to act as Agent for the sale of the above medicines, will please call on the subscriber, or address him by letter, post paid, stating the town in which they wish to act, when a Certificate of Agency, with the Proprietor's name attached, will be forwarded by return mail.

Wholesale Agency,

No. 49 Washington Street, Albany, New York.

DWIGHT CHAPIN, PROPRIETOR.

Price 25 Cents. Beware of Counterfeits

C. B. WALKER, General Agent for the State of Maine, 34 Main street, Bangor. d&w6m

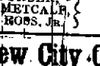
FURBER & METCALF,

SHIP CHANDLERS
—AND DEALERS IN—
CORDAGE, SAIL CLOTH, PAINTS, OILS,
Naval Stores, Corn, Flour, Ship Stores,
RAFT ROPE AND LATH YARNS,
No's 12, 14 and 16 BROAD STREET,

S. W. FURBER,
E. W. METCALF,
HUGH ROSS, Jr.
BANGOR.

Feb 26 d1y w6m&3m

New City Coach.



The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has procured, and will this day commence running, for their accommodation, one of the best and most convenient Hackney Coaches ever brought into this city, with an elegant team of horses; and that he will hold himself in readiness to execute orders promptly, faithfully, and in the most careful manner, any commands in that line with which he may be favored.

Order Books may be found at the Express offices of Messrs. Hodgman, Oakes & Co. and Edwards & Co., and at Cahvehill's store on State street, and Hilton & Boardman's, Woodmarket Square, Hammond street.

N. B. Select parties or families taken to and from Mt. Hope by leaving their orders on my books at any of the above places. N. A. MATHIAS.

Bangor, May 10, 1856

SITUATION as Clerk is wanted by a Young Man, about 21 years of age. Inquire at Whitney's

LOW'S MARKET.
East End Kenduskeag Bridge
WILLIAM LOW,
(Successor to Low and Son.)

Will continue the business at the old stand, and will be constantly supplied with the best of FRESH and SALT MEATS.

BEEF,
PORK,
VENISON,
POULTRY,

And all the variety of GAME and VEGETABLES in their season. Orders will be promptly answered, and the same attention to the wants of the customers of the old firm will be continued.

WILLIAM LOW.

Bangor, March 1, 1856 tf

County Land Warrants BOUGHT,
AND THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid by

B. H. MACE.

No. 12 State Street, Bangor.

Remittances by return mail to any part of the country.

All claims for *Bounty Land* and *Pensions* collected as usual.

☞ Office in Baldwin's Brick Block, Bangor.

Mr. M. will furnish information in regard to *Land Sales* in the West, and he is also prepared to locate Warrants upon the most reasonable terms.

Bangor, Mch. 21, 1856 tf f25

COLOMBA,

By P. Merrimee, a Picture of Corsican life and manners; Bernice, I will, received by

E. F. DURRN.

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